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DEUTEROMYETES AND SELECTED ASCOMYCETES THAT OCCUR ON OR IN WOOD--ETC(U)
1979 E L STEWART, M E PALM, J G PALMER
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**DEUTEROMYCETES
AND SELECTED
ASCOMYCETES
THAT OCCUR
ON OR IN WOOD:**

**An Indexed
Bibliography**

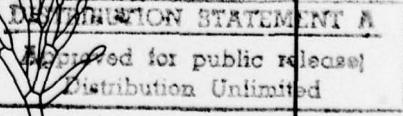
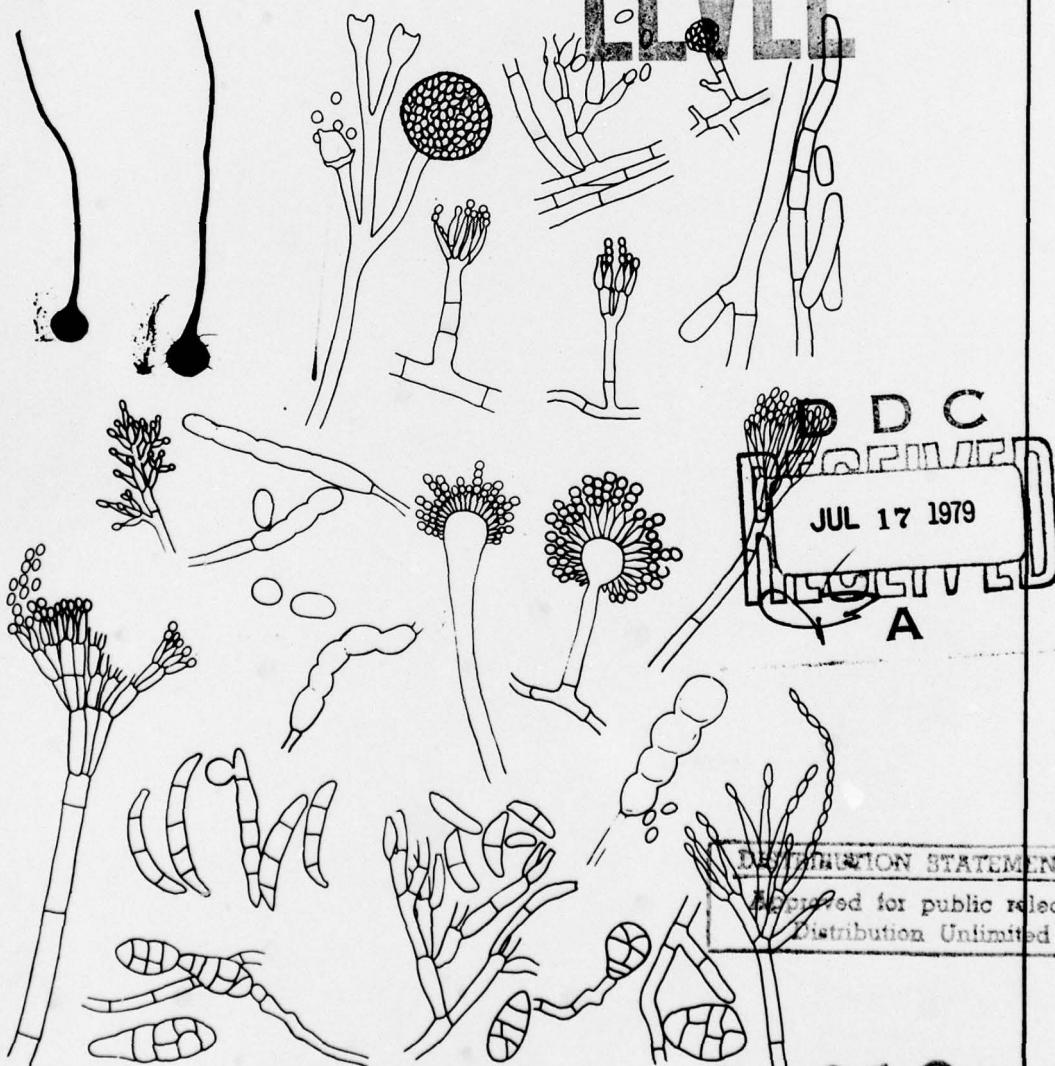
GENERAL
TECHNICAL
REPORT
FPL 24

Forest Products Laboratory
Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Madison, Wis.

(12)
P.S.

1979

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(6) Deuteromyetes and Selected Ascomycetes
That Occur ~~On~~ or ~~In~~ Wood:
An Indexed Bibliography.*

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U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 5130
Madison, Wis. 53705

(11) 1979

(12) 169 p.

(14) FSGTR-FPL-24

(9) General Technical Report, FPL 24

* Also listed as University of Minnesota Experiment Station
Publication No. 10,314.

141700

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Financial support, largely from the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. 53705, has made possible the compilation of the materials contained in this bibliography.

The comments and suggestions of those kind enough to have reviewed the bibliography are sincerely appreciated.

ABSTRACT

This report lists 1,008 publications that include deutero-mycetous and ascomycetous fungi occurring on wood--principally wood in storage and use. Each publication is numbered and indexed by the one or more manmade or natural substrates, by general subject areas, and by authors. More than 1,150 fungi in 269 genera are listed alphabetically by genus and species. An additional 66 genera are represented by unidentified species. The fungi cited are also referenced by publication number.

INTRODUCTION

Fungi colonize wood in almost every possible habitat. They interact with each other, other living organisms, and the substrate. Consequently, organismal successions in living trees and slash, treated and untreated whole wood, and the wood in products such as particleboard and plywood will differ as the colonizers, the substrate chemistry, and the local environmental conditions differ. Understanding of these phenomena are greatest with reference to living trees, but similar interactions occur in products.

Higher fungi that metabolize lignocellulosic components and destroy structure of wood produce the classic "white" and "brown" rots. These species are principally Basidiomycetes (Subdivision Basidiomycotina¹), specifically Holobasidiomycetidae¹ (Homobasidiomycetes), and have been intensively studied and frequently reviewed.

However, other types of fungi that are regularly isolated from surfaces and interiors of such woods and wood-fiber products are Deuteromycetes, (Subdivision Deuteromycotina¹), Ascomycetes (Subdivision Ascomycotina¹), or Phycomycetes (Subdivisions Mastigomycotina and Zygomycotina¹). The number of published reports that include such wood-inhabiting Deuteromycetes and Ascomycetes has increased substantially during the past 20 years, but the information has not been assembled and indexed for ready reference. The objectives of this publication are to:

¹ According to G. C. Ainsworth. 1971. Ainsworth and Bisby's dictionary of the fungi. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey (United Kingdom).

- (1) List deuteromycetous and some ascomycetous species of fungi reported to occur on or in wood.
- (2) Relate the reported occurrence of these fungi to wood substrates in natural and man-made ecological systems.
- (3) Index publications by topics likely to be of interest to researchers in mycology, plant pathology, or other fields concerned with fungi, wood, or both.
- (4) List the publications containing this information.
- (5) Provide an alphabetical list of contributors for whom other references may provide additional information.

Approximately 30 percent of the 100,000 fungus species that have been described¹ belong to the Deuteromycetes (Fungi Imperfecti), which is an artificial taxonomic grouping based commonly on asexual spore form or occasionally vegetative mycelium (Mycelia Sterilia). Most species form one or more types of conidia which may be naked (Order Moniliales), within pycnidia (Order Sphaeropsidales), or within acervuli (Order Melanconiales). Many genetic connections have been and are being established each year between such deuteromycetous forms and the taxonomic group to which its sexual spore form belongs. Most of the large number of wood-inhabiting Deuteromycetes are probably Ascomycetes; but some are Basidiomycetes, Phycomycetes, or have no sexual affinity.

Some Deuteromycetes slowly degrade wood to produce "soft rot" when environmental conditions deter brown and white rot fungi. These saprophytes metabolize secondary cell walls of tracheids and fibers in whole or reconstituted wood exposed to continuous wetting, alternate soaking and drying, high temperature, low oxygen tension, or a combination of these conditions.

Other Deuteromycetes produce "stain" ("sapstain") of which "bluestain" is a common type within wood in living trees, logs, slash, and materials in use. These fungi utilize stored food reserves in sapwood parenchyma cells under conditions similar to those favoring growth of brown and white rotters.

Many Deuteromycetes affect subsequent colonization and development by other microorganisms within the wood as well as upon the bark, twigs, and leaves of living trees.

A relatively few are asexual stages of Basidiomycetes that produce the characteristic "brown" and "white" rots.

However, a majority of the saprophytic Deuteromycetes are "molds" that occur on or in wood, particularly with reference to wood in storage, processing, or use. Some grow on or near exposed surfaces where they use carbohydrates. Some detoxify preservatives, making the wood susceptible to colonization by fungi previously inhibited by the toxicant. Some colonize materials that have been added to the wood such as paint, adhesives, and plastics; along with bacteria, they degrade reconstituted wood products. Among these Deuteromycetes are species that occur in more than one functional group. A few are known to be allergenic or toxic to man and other animal life-forms, and many more will probably be implicated as we learn more about causes of allergies and toxicities.

We can expect more complete recognition of the occurrence and understanding of the roles of Deuteromycetes and Ascomycetes as techniques for their isolation and culture improve, as additional reconstituted wood products enter the markets, and as the supply of renewable resource diminishes. This bibliography is another step toward that goal.

USE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Each literature reference in the Bibliography is preceded by a key number that refers to that publication in the preceding Substrate Index, Subject Index, or Taxon Index and the succeeding Author Index. The literature is arranged alphabetically by author in two groups. The first 874 references comprise those that were more readily obtained and enabled specific subtopics to be included in the Substrate and Subject indices. Citations subsequently obtained and indexed comprise the second series, termed "Appended References."

The Substrate Index lists 20 substrates or classes of substrates upon which the fungi occur, followed by the key numbers of references in which that particular substrate is cited. Six of these categories are more specifically defined. The Subject Index lists references in nine subject areas that are (1) scientific fields such as ecology, physiology, taxonomy; (2) lists of references, culture sources, fungi; (3) the unique habitat of aquatic fungi; and (4) special subjects of wide or current interest such as biocontrol, methodology, preservation, protection, and stain. References that were not translated into English are also included. Finally the species of fungi are listed alphabetically by genus and species in the Taxon Index as reported in the publication.

Authorities for some binomials were cited in one or more publications. The literature was searched for others or to determine which was correct for those which possessed more than one listing. Some authority names were not found: Such names may not have been validly published. Most authority names are cited as recommended in pages 517-531 in the 1960

edition of "Index of Plant Diseases in the United States." U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook 165, Washington, D.C. A few are listed according to G. C. Ainsworth. Synonymy, orthographic variation, and binomial validity will be investigated in the future; many taxonomic anomalies are in the list.

The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature suggests that authors list fungi by the name of the sexual stage, rather than the deuteromycetous stage, following establishment of the association. Since most established relationships involve the Ascomycetes, ascomycetous names have been included, especially with reference to some blue-stain fungi. For example, the many taxa listed under Ceratocystis, Ceratostomella, and Ophiostoma are blue-stainers. These may have one or more deuteromycetous stages, e.g., Graphium, Leptographium, that have been actually observed on wood or used in culture. A reference that interrelates most genera is G. C. Ainsworth.¹

While a concerted effort was expended to include references that associate Deuteromycetes and selected Ascomycetes with wood in use and processing before use, some references are also included to occurrences in natural ecosystems such as trees, slash, bark, roots, and fresh and saline waters. The citations provide a basis for comparing taxa and serve as reference basis for more detailed studies.

We acknowledge that selection of topics within indices and inclusion of references within topics were subjective and therefore debatable in many cases. However, the system should enable wider use of the bibliography and acquaintance with the Deuteromycetes and some Ascomycetes associated with wood and wood products.

We encourage users to submit comments, suggestions, and omissions so a subsequent edition may be improved.

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